

AGRICULTURAL GRASSES.

The Value of the Grasses of the Different Sections.

There are probably very few of our readers who have any definite idea of the value or importance of what are called the agricultural grasses. When we read the statistics of the production of our gold and silver mines, the total yield seems prodigious, and so it is; but the value of our hay crop alone is far greater than the value of the products of our mines. The annual yield of all the gold mines in the world is less than ninety millions of dollars, and those of the United States furnish only one-fourth of that sum, or about twenty-five millions; but the hay crop of the United States is worth more than ten times this sum, or two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The estimated annual yield of all the gold and silver mines of the world at the present time is a little less than two hundred millions of dollars, or some fifty or sixty millions of dollars less than the hay crop of the United States.

We have frequently had occasion to inform correspondents residing in the South that the rank-growing succulent grasses of hot climates were of no great advantage in stock raising over the shorter and more nutritious ones of cooler latitudes. Dr. Vasey appears to entertain similar views, for he says that it is well known that in moist countries, at lower altitudes, the grasses have much succulence; they grow rapidly and their tissues are soft; a severe frost checks or kills their growth, and chemical changes immediately occur, which result in rapid decay; whereas in the arid climate of the plains the grasses have much less succulence, the foliage being more rigid and dry, and therefore when their growth is checked by frost the tissues are not engorged with water, the desiccating influence of the climate prevents decay, and the grass is kept on the ground in good condition for winter forage.

The self-curing of the plains are no doubt excellent and nutritious fodder for stock, and the principal cause for worry among the ranchmen of these regions is the fear of a short supply, and the inability of the stock to reach the grass when covered with snow. General B. Alvord, of the United States Army, states that grasses only acquire this self-curing property on land which is three thousand feet above the level of the sea. If this is true—and we have no good reason to doubt it—we can readily understand why so many stockmen seek the higher and drier regions of the West in preference to the lower and really more fertile. The grasses of the high plains are of a smaller and sparser growth than in the fertile valleys and bottom lands further East and South, but their self-drying properties are an advantage that has not been overlooked.

Every farmer of experience is well aware of the unhealthiness of musty hay, cornstalks, and other kinds of fodder, and very often serious losses of animals can be readily traced to the use of such kind of food. In the low, moist regions, or where heavy rains occur in the autumn months, the grasses become very succulent, the first frost checks their growth, decay commences, and the fungus growths known as smut, mildew and rust spread over them. In this condition they are not healthy food for either sheep, horses or cattle. Winter pasture made of such material, and good hay stacks made of early-cut, well-cured grasses, are far more trustworthy and healthful sources of food. A widespread ignorance prevails in regard to the nutritive properties of both our native and introduced grasses; in fact, not one farmer in a thousand in the older States knows the correct names of the species growing on his farm, while on the Western prairies and plains half a dozen local names are applied to more than a hundred different species growing in those regions.

All the species that grow in clusters are called "bunch grasses," some of which are nutritious, and are greedily eaten by cattle, while others are so hard and tough that they are scarcely ever molested. Then there are what are called grama, grama, and buffalo grasses, names even more widely and indiscriminately employed than "bunch," and in scarcely any two localities are they applied to the same species.

The cereal grasses have always been the most carefully studied, and have received the greatest attention, for to secure a crop of seed is a hard and thankless task. Now in all the little fields and waste places. Hence little thought is given to their specific characteristics or value, and the result is that some of the rank-growing and comparatively worthless kinds are raised to the more valuable. As the country grows older and the farmers become more familiar and better acquainted with the agricultural grasses, the growth of the native species will be encouraged, and the result will be an enhanced value of pasture and meadow lands. —N. Y. Sun.

THE CONTRIBUTION BOX.

It Makes a Confession and Gives a Few Pretentious People Away.

"My friends," said the contribution box, in a hollow voice, "my time is well-nigh spent, and I shan't be with you many days. I have lived a correct life and have always taken care of myself, and though to be sure I have been around a good deal, I never got full. But the lining of my stomach is all worn out, my joints are out of kilter, and I feel sometimes as though actually falling to pieces. However, I might have kept up and about awhile longer hadn't the sexton broken my arm trying to strike a mouse with me the other evening in the vestry. That mouse, the poor thing!—it was a church mouse, you know—escaped a box on the ear. I added the contribution box, with a ghastly attempt at facetiousness, but the shock was too much for me. My arm was broken short off, and when the sexton, instead of apologizing, called me a cross-grained old thing, my heart was broken too, I really believe.

"Well, well!" continued the contribution box, after a pause, "I've seen a good deal in my time, and it may not be wholly unprofitable for you to hear some of my experiences. I have been a close observer all my life, and I think I know something about human nature. It was always very amusing to me, when I passed beneath the noses of the people in the pews, to watch the varied expressions on the faces above me. There was old Mrs. Galoon, for example. She was the widest awake

woman you ever saw on ordinary occasions; but when I came around she was always fast asleep—or pretended to be—and, though I often gave her a good, hearty nudge, it never amounted to anything; she never so much as quivered, but sat as immovable as a marble statue, with her eyes as close shut as the jaws of a spring bear-trap. I did not, however, by returning the unexpected to her, after having passed it. Her eyes were wide open, but as soon as she saw me she looked up toward the ceiling with a heavenly expression, as though lost in pious meditation. I stayed as long as I liked, but it was no use, for her eyes never quit the rafters, and I had to give it up and move on.

"Then there was Grabemall, the rich contractor. It almost made me split my sides sometimes to see the ostentatious way in which he would drop a nickel into my pouch. I knew, of course, just how much he contributed; but everybody else supposed, from the air of careless prodigality which he put on, that he had given five dollars, at least. How different his manner was from that of Widow Goode, who sat just behind him. She never gave less than a dollar. I knew she couldn't afford it, and it almost made me feel like a miser. How different his manner was from that of Widow Goode, who sat just behind him. She never gave less than a dollar. I knew she couldn't afford it, and it almost made me feel like a miser.

"The young ladies would hold out a delicate, delicate glove, and then just as likely as not giggle right in my face, though I never could understand what they saw to laugh at; the children would throw their great noisy peevishness at me, and with a jolly eagerness that was quite refreshing, but I must own that I went away from their pews oftentimes with a very heavy heart, and feeling quite cheap, notwithstanding their plentiful donations; and there was one family of boys, the little rascals—who used to put lozenges into my pocket. I afterward found out that their mother gave them ten cents apiece, and they used to buy candy with it and feed me with sweetmeats. But perhaps the young scamps were not really so bad, after all. Possibly they thought the little heathen children might like a little candy now and then as well as themselves.

"I have never noted that people like to sit behind the man who gives a dollar bill. They all of them always gave something—and I have been so uncharitable as to think that they wanted to have it seem to the pews back of them that it was they who contributed the money. But when I saw the little-headed man in the front seat. I suppose one reason why I got this idea into my head was because when the first pew gave only a small piece of money, I couldn't receive another cent in the whole church; as though, so I fancied, everybody was afraid to give himself away, as they say nowadays.

"I used to smile when the sexton who carried me around would stand up before the congregation and throw a handful of coin into my pocket. Everybody got the impression that the good sexton was a very benevolent gentleman, and I more than half believe that he thought so himself. But between you and me, the little-headed man in the front seat, he gave the money in such an abstract manner that, though nobody could fail to see the operation, everybody must have thought that he was quite oblivious to anyone's presence. But between you and me, the little-headed man in the front seat, he gave the money in such an abstract manner that, though nobody could fail to see the operation, everybody must have thought that he was quite oblivious to anyone's presence.

CALVES.

How They May Be Economically Raised by Hand.

We are asked by a correspondent how to feed his young calves, as he intends to sell the milk. Well, for the first week or ten days they should have the cow's milk. Nothing will take the place of the mother's milk during that time, and the milk is good for nothing else during the period. Of course there may be some temptation to sell it, but it ought not to be done. After that the calf may be put upon artificial food, but those who are not accustomed to feeding such calves should be added to the milk with anything else. The best single thing to be added to the milk is oil-meal. Dissolve a quart of oil-meal in a gallon of milk, and you have a good food for the calf. In hot weather add to each gallon of milk a quart of water. This is highly recommended for a calf ten days old. When the calf is three weeks or a month old a quart of a pound of wheat flour, ground and mixed with milk, may be added to each gallon of milk, together with the oil-meal. Seald the oatmeal and oil-meal in hot water or whey. The calf may be fed on this right along up to three months old, which is the limit of age to which the inquiry of our correspondent extends.

SULPHUR.

How the Sulfur Ores, Out of Which Sulphur is Made, Are Worked.

In Sicily, at the end of the Middle Miocene period, the sulphur-bearing area was raised, and lakes were formed in which occurred the deposition of the sulphur-rock and its accompanying gypsum, tripoli, and silicious limestone. The sulphur rock is composed of sulphur and nearly limestone, the sulphur being sometimes disseminated through the limestone, and at others forming thin alternate layers with it. These sulphur-bearing layers are separated by layers of black marl, twenty inches to six feet thick, some seams attaining a thickness of twenty-eight feet. The total aggregate thickness of the sulphur-seams reaches one hundred and ten to twelve feet only. All the seams are decomposed at the outcrop, and show only an accumulation of whitish friable earth called *brucola* by the miners, and mainly composed of gypsum.

Almost all the Sicilian ore is carried to the surface on boys' backs, consequently, it does not pay to work below about four hundred feet, as it then becomes necessary to employ hauling machinery. Hence the deposits lying below that horizon are hardly touched, and as many of the beds are nearly vertical, and do not diminish in yield as they descend, they still are touched, and the result is a very great. Various estimates have been made as to the time the supply will last at the present rate of consumption; these range from fifty to two hundred years. There are said to be about two hundred and fifty mines in the island, and no less than 4,567 calcearoni were reported in operation fifteen years ago. The average yield is stated not to exceed fourteen percent.—*Christian at Work.*

HOME AND FARM.

A hay crop of two and a half tons carries off 450 pounds of mineral matter to the acre.

Sleeplessness, caused by too much blood in the head, may be overcome by applying a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.—*Toledo Blade.*

Many of the most valuable portions of the manure are soluble in water and easily carried off by rains. It should be, therefore, sheltered or else hauled to the fields and spread as fast as it accumulates.—*Albany Journal.*

Mr. M. B. Jarvis writes to the *Husbandman* that straw and grain are better than hay and grain for horses with the heaves. Numerous instances are given in support of this view, which seem to leave no room for doubt of its soundness.

In furnishing the walls of a high room it is best to put nothing that attracts the eye above the level of about eight feet from the floor, to let everything above that be mere space. This will take away the dreary effect that is noticeable in all high rooms.—*N. Y. Mail.*

Sweet Potato Pie: Select those potatoes which you know to be dry and mealy. Boil, pare, and mash very smooth. To a quart of the potatoes, add a quart of rich, new milk, three eggs, nutmeg or cinnamon, a little salt, and sugar to taste. Bake with an undercrust.—*Star and News.*

Look for brains as well as feet, limbs or body when buying a horse. An animal that is sound in every member, but has not a level head, is never a pleasant horse, and seldom a valuable one. As much variety exists among horses in regard to sense as is found in the human family.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Preserve Ham: Cut the ham in slices as usual in frying; then fry it a little and pack in a stone jar, and cover it with melted lard to keep the air from it. When you wish to eat the ham, take out the necessary amount and cook as usual. In this way ham can be kept sweet through the warmest weather.—*Boston Post.*

We have found that corn ground with the cob and mixed, before grinding, with oats or barley, makes a good food for nearly all classes of stock, says the *New York Herald*. The fact that the cob increases bulk with slight increase of nutriment makes the meal better for many cases. Pure corn meal is too concentrated, and the cob with the cob it gives greater bulk and prevents injury to the stomach.

A bread-crumbs omelet is excellent if served with roast lamb or veal; one pint of bread crumbs, a large spoonful of parsley, rubbed very fine, half of a cup of onion, chopped, and a little salt, and a little butter, make a good omelet. Cover the whole with browned bread crumbs, and cook it in a good oven till the fish is done. Keep a few crumbs back to sprinkle over any cracks and serve it in the dish it was baked in. For the lamb juice and the crumbs, Parsnips can be substituted if it is liked.—*Exchange.*

It was a witty Irishman who discovered that horsehair was strong enough to have been named in honor of a myth.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1885.

CATTLE—Native Steers	4.00	5.00
COTTON—Middling	11.15	11.15
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	90	90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	88	88
WHEAT—No. 3 Red	86	86
WHEAT—No. 4 Red	84	84
WHEAT—No. 5 Red	82	82
WHEAT—No. 6 Red	80	80
WHEAT—No. 7 Red	78	78
WHEAT—No. 8 Red	76	76
WHEAT—No. 9 Red	74	74
WHEAT—No. 10 Red	72	72
WHEAT—No. 11 Red	70	70
WHEAT—No. 12 Red	68	68
WHEAT—No. 13 Red	66	66
WHEAT—No. 14 Red	64	64
WHEAT—No. 15 Red	62	62
WHEAT—No. 16 Red	60	60
WHEAT—No. 17 Red	58	58
WHEAT—No. 18 Red	56	56
WHEAT—No. 19 Red	54	54
WHEAT—No. 20 Red	52	52
WHEAT—No. 21 Red	50	50
WHEAT—No. 22 Red	48	48
WHEAT—No. 23 Red	46	46
WHEAT—No. 24 Red	44	44
WHEAT—No. 25 Red	42	42
WHEAT—No. 26 Red	40	40
WHEAT—No. 27 Red	38	38
WHEAT—No. 28 Red	36	36
WHEAT—No. 29 Red	34	34
WHEAT—No. 30 Red	32	32
WHEAT—No. 31 Red	30	30
WHEAT—No. 32 Red	28	28
WHEAT—No. 33 Red	26	26
WHEAT—No. 34 Red	24	24
WHEAT—No. 35 Red	22	22
WHEAT—No. 36 Red	20	20
WHEAT—No. 37 Red	18	18
WHEAT—No. 38 Red	16	16
WHEAT—No. 39 Red	14	14
WHEAT—No. 40 Red	12	12
WHEAT—No. 41 Red	10	10
WHEAT—No. 42 Red	8	8
WHEAT—No. 43 Red	6	6
WHEAT—No. 44 Red	4	4
WHEAT—No. 45 Red	2	2
WHEAT—No. 46 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 47 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 48 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 49 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 50 Red	0	0

CHICAGO, March 30, 1885.

CATTLE—Export	4.50	5.50
HOGS—Good to Heavy	4.10	4.10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.10	4.10
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	90	90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	88	88
WHEAT—No. 3 Red	86	86
WHEAT—No. 4 Red	84	84
WHEAT—No. 5 Red	82	82
WHEAT—No. 6 Red	80	80
WHEAT—No. 7 Red	78	78
WHEAT—No. 8 Red	76	76
WHEAT—No. 9 Red	74	74
WHEAT—No. 10 Red	72	72
WHEAT—No. 11 Red	70	70
WHEAT—No. 12 Red	68	68
WHEAT—No. 13 Red	66	66
WHEAT—No. 14 Red	64	64
WHEAT—No. 15 Red	62	62
WHEAT—No. 16 Red	60	60
WHEAT—No. 17 Red	58	58
WHEAT—No. 18 Red	56	56
WHEAT—No. 19 Red	54	54
WHEAT—No. 20 Red	52	52
WHEAT—No. 21 Red	50	50
WHEAT—No. 22 Red	48	48
WHEAT—No. 23 Red	46	46
WHEAT—No. 24 Red	44	44
WHEAT—No. 25 Red	42	42
WHEAT—No. 26 Red	40	40
WHEAT—No. 27 Red	38	38
WHEAT—No. 28 Red	36	36
WHEAT—No. 29 Red	34	34
WHEAT—No. 30 Red	32	32
WHEAT—No. 31 Red	30	30
WHEAT—No. 32 Red	28	28
WHEAT—No. 33 Red	26	26
WHEAT—No. 34 Red	24	24
WHEAT—No. 35 Red	22	22
WHEAT—No. 36 Red	20	20
WHEAT—No. 37 Red	18	18
WHEAT—No. 38 Red	16	16
WHEAT—No. 39 Red	14	14
WHEAT—No. 40 Red	12	12
WHEAT—No. 41 Red	10	10
WHEAT—No. 42 Red	8	8
WHEAT—No. 43 Red	6	6
WHEAT—No. 44 Red	4	4
WHEAT—No. 45 Red	2	2
WHEAT—No. 46 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 47 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 48 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 49 Red	0	0
WHEAT—No. 50 Red	0	0

ST. JACOBS OIL.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bruiases, and other Pains and Aches.

THE CHARLES A. TOULSON CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

RED STAR COUGH CURE.

Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE.

Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

THE CHARLES A. TOULSON CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE.

Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

Corn Cobs.

Corn cobs contain 54 per cent. of alkaline salts, of which 45 per cent. are carbonate of potash. They also contain 7.50 per cent. of phosphate of lime, 2.20 per cent. carbonate of lime, 2 per cent. sulphate of lime, 8 per cent. of silica, and over 6 per cent. of carbon. This is a good showing for corn cobs, and they are consequently valuable for fertilizing purposes when burned and the ashes carefully saved. One ton of ashes is worth about \$60, and this is a high figure compared with other fertilizers. Not only should corn cobs be saved, but everything that is burned in the stove. We are particularly about cob ashes because they are the most valuable of all, and are also more generally wasted than anything else.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

"Will the coming man drink wine?" anxiously asked Mr. James Parton in a recent article. "Well, really, James, we don't know. We are inclined to believe, however, that he won't, as a general thing. He will probably think he is drinking wine, but it will be the same old deception of logwood, cast-off boots and other inscrutable mysteries that the world has been imbibing since the time of Noah."—*Somerville Journal.*

Philadelphia has opened a reading-room exclusively for the Chinese. Its library is mostly made up of Bibles, testaments and hymn-books in both languages.

Junior Vice Commander.

Mr. A. G. Alford, Junior Vice Commander of the M. G. A. R. B. Baltimore, writes: "I have kept St. Jacobs Oil by me and always found it a ready remedy for pains, aches and bruises. When suffering terribly a few weeks since with an ulcerated foot, I could not get any rest, and I applied it. I was instantly relieved, and my suffering ceased from that time."

"I see the latest edition of women is to have a monkey for a pet." She—"That is not new, it is as old as when we got married."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Over and Over Again." Repetition sometimes the only way to impress a truth upon the mind. Accordingly take notice that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) continue to be wonderfully effective in cases of cold and nervous headache, constipation, indigestion, rush of blood to the head, cold extremities, and all ailments arising from obstruction of the bodily functions. Their action is thorough and gentle, and the ingredients being entirely vegetable, they can be taken with impunity into the most delicate stomach. All druggists.

What is a luxury? asks an exchange. A luxury is something you don't want until you see somebody else with it.—*Pittsburgh Courier.*

A LIGHTNING-rod agent is the chap who likes to give points to the people.—*N. Y. Journal.*

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL REMEDY gives prompt relief. Meds. a box.

NOTES FOR CRYSTAL MANUFACTURERS: "Blessed are the peacemakers."—*New Orleans Item.*

PINK'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c. Green's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

An angry nation—Indignant. A subtle nation—Duplicity. A lazy nation—Procrastination.

Old Invertebrate Strictures of the urethra, specifically and permanently cured by our improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two three-cent stamps will secure. Meds. a box.

It was a witty Irishman who discovered that horsehair was strong enough to have been named in honor of a myth.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1888.		
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	5 00	4 00
CATTLE—Foreign.....	4 00	3 00
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 50	5 50
PORK—Ham, No. 2 Red.....	20	51 1/2
PORK—Lard.....	20	51 1/2
WHEAT—Western Mixed.....	97	35
WHEAT—New York.....	13 1/2	12 3/4
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling.....	10 50	11
COTTON—Fair to Good.....	5 1/2	5 3/4
COTTON—Fair to Medium.....	4 00	4 1/2
COTTON—Common to Select.....	4 20	4 75
WHEAT—Fair to Good.....	2 00	3 00
WHEAT—XXX to Choice.....	2 80	3 50
WHEAT—No. 3 Winter.....	82 1/2	83 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1.....	90	90 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	91	92 1/2
WHEAT—No. 3.....	92	93 1/2
WHEAT—No. 4.....	93	94 1/2
WHEAT—No. 5.....	94	95 1/2
WHEAT—No. 6.....	95	96 1/2
WHEAT—No. 7.....	96	97 1/2
WHEAT—No. 8.....	97	98 1/2
WHEAT—No. 9.....	98	99 1/2
WHEAT—No. 10.....	99	100 1/2
WHEAT—No. 11.....	100	101 1/2
WHEAT—No. 12.....	101	102 1/2
WHEAT—No. 13.....	102	103 1/2
WHEAT—No. 14.....	103	104 1/2
WHEAT—No. 15.....	104	105 1/2
WHEAT—No. 16.....	105	106 1/2
WHEAT—No. 17.....	106	107 1/2
WHEAT—No. 18.....	107	108 1/2
WHEAT—No. 19.....	108	109 1/2
WHEAT—No. 20.....	109	110 1/2
WHEAT—No. 21.....	110	111 1/2
WHEAT—No. 22.....	111	112 1/2
WHEAT—No. 23.....	112	113 1/2
WHEAT—No. 24.....	113	114 1/2
WHEAT—No. 25.....	114	115 1/2
WHEAT—No. 26.....	115	116 1/2
WHEAT—No. 27.....	116	117 1/2
WHEAT—No. 28.....	117	118 1/2
WHEAT—No. 29.....	118	119 1/2
WHEAT—No. 30.....	119	120 1/2
WHEAT—No. 31.....	120	121 1/2
WHEAT—No. 32.....	121	122 1/2
WHEAT—No. 33.....	122	123 1/2
WHEAT—No. 34.....	123	124 1/2
WHEAT—No. 35.....	124	125 1/2
WHEAT—No. 36.....	125	126 1/2
WHEAT—No. 37.....	126	127 1/2
WHEAT—No. 38.....	127	128 1/2
WHEAT—No. 39.....	128	129 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 41.....	130	131 1/2
WHEAT—No. 42.....	131	132 1/2
WHEAT—No. 43.....	132	133 1/2
WHEAT—No. 44.....	133	134 1/2
WHEAT—No. 45.....	134	135 1/2
WHEAT—No. 46.....	135	136 1/2
WHEAT—No. 47.....	136	137 1/2
WHEAT—No. 48.....	137	138 1/2
WHEAT—No. 49.....	138	139 1/2
WHEAT—No. 50.....	139	140 1/2
WHEAT—No. 51.....	140	141 1/2
WHEAT—No. 52.....	141	142 1/2
WHEAT—No. 53.....	142	143 1/2
WHEAT—No. 54.....	143	144 1/2
WHEAT—No. 55.....	144	145 1/2
WHEAT—No. 56.....	145	146 1/2
WHEAT—No. 57.....	146	147 1/2
WHEAT—No. 58.....	147	148 1/2
WHEAT—No. 59.....	148	149 1/2
WHEAT—No. 60.....	149	150 1/2
WHEAT—No. 61.....	150	151 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 72.....	161	162 1/2
WHEAT—No. 73.....	162	163 1/2
WHEAT—No. 74.....	163	164 1/2
WHEAT—No. 75.....	164	165 1/2
WHEAT—No. 76.....	165	166 1/2
WHEAT—No. 77.....	166	167 1/2
WHEAT—No. 78.....	167	168 1/2
WHEAT—No. 79.....	168	169 1/2
WHEAT—No. 80.....	169	170 1/2
WHEAT—No. 81.....	170	171 1/2
WHEAT—No. 82.....	171	172 1/2
WHEAT—No. 83.....	172	173 1/2
WHEAT—No. 84.....	173	174 1/2
WHEAT—No. 85.....	174	175 1/2
WHEAT—No. 86.....	175	176 1/2
WHEAT—No. 87.....	176	177 1/2
WHEAT—No. 88.....	177	178 1/2
WHEAT—No. 89.....	178	179 1/2
WHEAT—No. 90.....	179	180 1/2
WHEAT—No. 91.....	180	181 1/2
WHEAT—No. 92.....	181	182 1/2
WHEAT—No. 93.....	182	183 1/2
WHEAT—No. 94.....	183	184 1/2
WHEAT—No. 95.....	184	185 1/2
WHEAT—No. 96.....	185	186 1/2
WHEAT—No. 97.....	186	187 1/2
WHEAT—No. 98.....	187	188 1/2
WHEAT—No. 99.....	188	189 1/2
WHEAT—No. 100.....	189	190 1/2
WHEAT—No. 101.....	190	191 1/2
WHEAT—No. 102.....	191	192 1/2
WHEAT—No. 103.....	192	193 1/2
WHEAT—No. 104.....	193	194 1/2
WHEAT—No. 105.....	194	195 1/2
WHEAT—No. 106.....	195	196 1/2
WHEAT—No. 107.....	196	197 1/2
WHEAT—No. 108.....	197	198 1/2
WHEAT—No. 109.....	198	199 1/2
WHEAT—No. 110.....	199	200 1/2
WHEAT—No. 111.....	200	201 1/2
WHEAT—No. 112.....	201	202 1/2
WHEAT—No. 113.....	202	203 1/2
WHEAT—No. 114.....	203	204 1/2
WHEAT—No. 115.....	204	205 1/2
WHEAT—No. 116.....	205	206 1/2
WHEAT—No. 117.....	206	207 1/2
WHEAT—No. 118.....	207	208 1/2
WHEAT—No. 119.....	208	209 1/2
WHEAT—No. 120.....	209	210 1/2
WHEAT—No. 121.....	210	211 1/2
WHEAT—No. 122.....	211	212 1/2
WHEAT—No. 123.....	212	213 1/2
WHEAT—No. 124.....	213	214 1/2
WHEAT—No. 125.....	214	215 1/2
WHEAT—No. 126.....	215	216 1/2
WHEAT—No. 127.....	216	217 1/2
WHEAT—No. 128.....	217	218 1/2
WHEAT—No. 129.....	218	219 1/2
WHEAT—No. 130.....	219	220 1/2
WHEAT—No. 131.....	220	221 1/2
WHEAT—No. 132.....	221	222 1/2
WHEAT—No. 133.....	222	223 1/2
WHEAT—No. 134.....	223	224 1/2
WHEAT—No. 135.....	224	225 1/2
WHEAT—No. 136.....	225	226 1/2
WHEAT—No. 137.....	226	227 1/2
WHEAT—No. 138.....	227	228 1/2
WHEAT—No. 139.....	228	229 1/2
WHEAT—No. 140.....	229	230 1/2
WHEAT—No. 141.....	230	231 1/2
WHEAT—No. 142.....	231	232 1/2
WHEAT—No. 143.....	232	233 1/2
WHEAT—No. 144.....	233	234 1/2
WHEAT—No. 145.....	234	235 1/2
WHEAT—No. 146.....	235	236 1/2
WHEAT—No. 147.....	236	237 1/2
WHEAT—No. 148.....	237	238 1/2
WHEAT—No. 149.....	238	239 1/2
WHEAT—No. 150.....	239	240 1/2
WHEAT—No. 151.....	240	241 1/2
WHEAT—No. 152.....	241	242 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 154.....	243	244 1/2
WHEAT—No. 155.....	244	245 1/2
WHEAT—No. 156.....	245	246 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 163.....	252	253 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 166.....	255	256 1/2
WHEAT—No. 167.....	256	257 1/2
WHEAT—No. 168.....	257	258 1/2
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WHEAT—No. 171.....	260	261 1/2
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